



RICHMOND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year ended 31st December, 1968

H. R. MORRISON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

RICHMOND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



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RICHMOND
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COUNCILLOR J.R. PEARSON.

Medical Officer of Health

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Chief Public Health Inspector

Edw. McNEIL, C.R.S.I., C.M. & F. Insp., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

L. McCOWEY, C.R.S.I., C.M. & F. Insp., M.A.P.H.I.
W. GLOVER, Dip. R.S.H.

TO THE CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
OF THE RICHMOND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of the District for the year ended 31st December, 1968.

The report follows the lines laid down by the Minister of Health.

Once again the vital statistics may be considered satisfactory, the total number of live births registered during the year - 536 compared with 529 in the year 1967, and the birth rate (corrected by the Comparability Factor supplied by the Registrar General), at 22.53 is higher than that for England and Wales at 16.9. The number of illegitimate births was 20 compared with 18 in 1967.

The death rate (again corrected by the Comparability Factor) at 9.9 (11.59 in 1967) compares with the National Rate at 11.9.

There were 13 deaths of infants under one year of age, and of the deaths 9 were under one week of age. The infantile mortality rate at 24.25 is higher than the National Rate at 18.00. Prematurity still remains the main cause for these infantile deaths.

There were no maternal deaths during the year. The still birth rate at 9.24 is lower than the corresponding figure for England and Wales at 14.3.

On considering the number of deaths in the District - 142, the male deaths of 86 were the same as for 1967, whilst the female deaths - 56 were lower than in 1967 (60).

The main causes of death were:- heart diseases with 33 deaths, (48 in 1967), vascular lesions of the nervous system with 21 deaths (25 in 1967), cancer 22 deaths (23 in 1967), respiratory diseases other than tuberculosis 28 deaths (19 in 1967) and 1 death from pulmonary tuberculosis, (1 non-pulmonary in 1967).

Four hundred and five cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year compared with 379 in 1967. The increase was mainly due to the higher number of cases of measles occurring during the year, 315 compared with 201 in 1967.

Immunisation against measles was commenced in 1968, but was too late to have any effect in controlling the epidemic during the early part of the year. Owing to the severe reaction that occurred in some children immunised by the vaccine from one manufacturer, this was to be withdrawn in 1969. Due to the shortage of vaccine available, immunisation against measles is now curtailed.

There was a reduction in the number of cases of whooping cough - 31 cases compared with 149 in 1967.

Immunisation against whooping cough is carried out along with diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis in the County Council Clinics, and by General Practitioners on behalf of the County.

It appears that the immunisation against whooping cough is not as effective as that against diphtheria, and that a number of cases are occurring in children who have been immunised by the "Triple Antigen". However, a different vaccine is now being used and it is hoped that it will be more effective against whooping cough.

No cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria were notified during the year.

Infective hepatitis became a notifiable disease during the year. Seventeen cases were reported scattered throughout the period. No source of the infection could be found.

Eighteen cases of Dysentery were notified in 1968 compared with 3 in 1967. These were mainly due to an outbreak of Shigella Sonne Dysentery in the Catterick Camp area when 15 cases were notified. Seven of these were amongst school children, but the source of the outbreak could not be traced. A small outbreak consisting of three cases of Shigella Flexner Dysentery affecting two families only, occurred in the area.

Two cases of food poisoning were notified compared with 17 cases in 1967.

There was 1 case of acute pneumonia as against 3 in 1967.

Three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, compared with 1 in 1967, and 2 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis - (none in 1967).

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

No case required action under this Section of the Act during 1968.

Environmental Hygiene.

Water supplies throughout the district have proved, in general, to be adequate and wholesome. Water is supplied by the Northallerton and the Dales Water Board, with the exception of some isolated properties which have their own supply, and those in the Catterick Garrison which also has its own supply. Negotiations were taking place during the year for the Ministry of Defence supply to be absorbed into the Northallerton and the Dales Water Board, and these negotiations were carried out by the Council on behalf of the Water Board. The satisfactory nature of the public supply is borne out by the fact that of 291 samples taken for bacteriological examination by Officers of the Public Health Department and those of the Water Board, only 23 were reported as suspicious or unsatisfactory, and these were caused by abnormal conditions.

Work was continued on the provision of sewers wherever practicable, and completion during 1968 of the schemes for East Layton, Caldwell and four houses at Wathcote (in the Parish of Easby), means that the larger parishes are already sewered and excellent progress is being maintained on providing sewers in the smaller parishes, especially as ninety per cent of the work on the scheme for Dalton and Gayles was completed during 1968. In addition, preparatory work was carried out on a scheme for pumping sewage from a small pocket of isolated development at Forcett to the existing works at Eppleby. Further disappointments

were experienced in the acquisition of land at Skeeby for the siting of a new sewage works notably for the development at Scurragh Lane, but also for the replacement of the existing Skeeby works which are now totally inadequate. However, a revised scheme for the abolition of the existing works and the pumping of all sewage from Skeeby (including the Scurragh Lane area) to Catterick Bridge and thence to the large works at Colburn was instituted during 1968 for submission to the Minister in 1969. It is indeed fortunate that the efforts made by the Council's Officers to minimise the public health risk have been, on the whole, successful.

In the field of housing, the co-operation between the Council and the Ministry of Defence has meant that of the 150 houses the Council agreed to provide on lease to the Ministry, 118 were completed and handed over to the Military Authority. When completed, these 150 houses will be leased to the Ministry for a minimum period of seven years, and will then be handed back to the Council in stages for general housing needs.

Another factor in the future increase in the stock of houses must be the withdrawal of troops from overseas bases. Already the Military Authority has purchased houses on private estates at Parkwood in the Parish of Colburn, Brompton-on-Swale, and Catterick Village, whilst over 300 married quarters have been commenced with the Camp area itself.

In addition, work was commenced on the Aged Persons' Group Dwelling Scheme and houses at Catterick Village which, when completed in 1969, will provide 22 bed-sitters plus Warden's accommodation, 12 two-bedroom bungalows, 2 three-bedroom bungalows for handicapped persons, and 8 three-bedroom houses. It is interesting to note that the number of houses built by private enterprise was 111, the highest figure in the last twenty years. It is reasonable to assume that the industrial development by the Council of its site at Catterick Bridge will encourage even more private and Council houses in the future.

In 1966, the Council launched a new venture in the creation of a site for industrial development in the Catterick Bridge area. By the end of 1968, one factory and one depot was already on the site, whilst negotiations were in various stages of completion with several other firms. In addition, another factory site was being arranged for the Colburn area.

Whilst these new industries must have a beneficial effect on employment, incomes and rating in the area, they will be accompanied by the attendant problems of the housing of the workers, and additional duties for the public health inspectors.

Thirty-six applications were received for Improvement Grants during the year, and by the end of the year, work on 28 of these was completed. Difficulty has been experienced by reason of the publication of the Government White Paper on revised improvement grants, which holds out the promise of increased grants and which resulted in delays in the submission of grant applications where extensive works are required.

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I would like to take the opportunity of thanking Mr. McNeil and his Staff for their co-operation and assistance at all times, and especially in compiling this report.

H.R. MORRISON.

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of District in acres	...	...	...	78,681
Resident Population, Registrar General's mid-year estimate, 1968	...	...	...	25,210
Number of inhabited houses including Ministry of Defence and R.A.F. Houses	...	...	...	6,178
Rateable value at 1st April, 1968	...	...	...	£704,491
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	£2,838
Rate in £ levied at 1st April, 1968	...	...	...	11s. 1d.

VITAL STATISTICSBirths.

The number of live births registered in the district during the year 1968 was 536 against 529 in 1967. The birth rate comparisons show that the rate for the district is again higher than that for the rest of England and Wales.

The number of still births registered during the year was 5 against 3 for 1967, the rate being lower than that for the rest of England and Wales.

Birth Rate Comparisons.

Live births per 1,000 population (as adjusted by the Comparability Factor supplied by the Registrar General). Still births per 1,000 live and still births.

	Live Births	Still Births
Richmond Rural District 1968	25.53	9.24
Richmond Rural District 1967	23.00	6.00
England and Wales 1968	16.9	14.3

Analysis of Births.

<u>Live Births</u>				1968		1967	
				M	F	M	F
Legitimate	...	...	...	267	249	267	244
Illegitimate	...	...	...	5	15	9	9
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				272	264	276	253
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Illegitimate live births 3.73% of total live births.

<u>Still Births</u>				1968		1967	
				M	F	M	F
Legitimate	...	...	...	4	1	1	2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				4	1	1	2
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Deaths - Maternal Mortality.

During 1968 there were no cases of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth in the district.

Maternal Mortality Rate Comparisons per 1,000 Total Births.

Richmond Rural District 1968	...	0.00
Richmond Rural District 1967	...	0.00

Infantile Mortality.

The number of infants under one who died during the year was 13 against 12 in 1967, the rate being higher than that for England and Wales.

Infantile Mortality Comparisons per 1,000 Live Births.

Richmond Rural District 1968	...	24.25
Richmond Rural District 1967	...	23.00
England and Wales 1968	...	18.00

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births = 25.19
 Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births
 = 00.00

Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births) = 16.79

Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) = 16.79

Peri-natal mortality rate (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) = 25.87

Deaths from all Causes.

During the year 1968, there were 142 deaths from all causes registered in the district, as against 146 in 1967. The death rate is lower than that for England and Wales.

Death Rate Comparison.

Death rate per 1,000 population (as adjusted by the Comparability Factor supplied by the Registrar General).

Richmond Rural District 1968	...	9.9
Richmond Rural District 1967	...	11.59
England and Wales 1968	...	11.9

Deaths from all causes 1968 compared with 1967

					1968		1967	
					M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	1	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	...		1	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	...	...	...	...	4	-	4	1
" " - Breast	...	...	...	...	-	2	-	1
" " - Uterus	...	...	...	...	-	1	-	-
Leukaemia	...	...	...	...	1	-	2	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	3
Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	...	...	-	1	-	1
Hypertensive Disease	...	...	...	...	3	1	-	-
Ischaemic Disease (Heart)	...	...	...	...	17	11	29	10
Other Forms of Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	6
Cerebrovascular disease	...	...	...	...	13	8	9	16
Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	...	...	-	-	4	2
Influenza	...	...	...	...	1	1	-	-
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	13	4	5	3
Bronchitis and Emphysema	...	...	...	...	7	2	3	4
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	-	-	4	-

	1968		1967	
	M	F	M	F
Peptic Ulcer	-	1	-	-
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	1	-	-
Other diseases of digestive system	-	1	-	-
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	1	-	-	-
Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue	-	1	-	-
Diseases of musculo skeletal system	-	1	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	2	-
Congenital malformations	2	-	1	2
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	1	3	-	-
Other causes of peri-natal mortality	2	1	-	-
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	-	1	7	4
Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	5	3
All other accidents	2	-	3	-
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	-	-	-
All other external causes	-	1	-	-
Measles	-	-	1	-
	<u>86</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>60</u>

Number of Deaths from the Seven Chief Causes
Rates and Comparisons with Previous Year

	Per 1,000 population			
	1968		1967	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Cancer	22	0.87	23	0.99
Heart Disease	33	1.3	48	2.08
Respiratory Disease (not T.B.)	28	1.11	19	0.82
T.B. Pulmonary	1	0.03	-	-
T.B. Non-pulmonary	-	-	1	0.04
Other Circulatory Diseases	6	0.23	-	-
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	21	1.08	25	0.83
	<u>111</u>	<u>4.37</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>5.01</u>

Analysis of Infectious Diseases and
Comparisons with Previous Year

					1968	1967
					No. of cases	No. of cases
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	13	4
Measles	...	...	...	...	315	201
Acute Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1	3
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	-	-
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1	-
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	31	149
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	1	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	...	...	...	...	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, Non-paralytic	...	...	...	...	-	-
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	18	3
Malaria (B.T.)	...	...	...	...	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	1	-
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	2	17
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	-	-
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	5	1
Hepatitis	...	...	...	...	17	-
					<u>405</u>	<u>379</u>

Tuberculosis.

There were 5 notifications of tuberculosis during the year as compared with none in 1967.

Analysis of Notifications and Deaths from Tuberculosis

					Notifications		Deaths	
					1968	1967	1968	1967
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	3	-	1	-
Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	...	2	-	-	1
					<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Vaccination and Immunisation against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis - Carried out during 1968.

				<u>Vaccination</u>	<u>Re-vaccination</u>
Smallpox	366	135
				<u>Primary</u>	<u>Booster</u>
Diphtheria	417	740
Whooping Cough	384	303
Tetanus	446	715
Poliomyelitis	402	290

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

- Section 22. Care of Mothers and Young Children.
 Section 23. Domiciliary Midwifery.
 Section 24. Health Visiting.
 Section 25. Home Nursing.

Seven District Nurse/Midwives, one part-time Home Nurse, three full-time Health Visitors and one part-time Health Visitor, and one part-time Midwife, employed by the North Riding County Council, carry out the duties required by the above four sections of the Act in the district. As these nurses' districts border on adjacent Authorities, accurate figures of their nursing visits in the Richmond Rural District are not available, but their total figures are as follows:-

				<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
Domiciliary Midwifery	...	...	...	2086	2445
Health Visiting	...	...	...	9590	9461
Home Nursing	...	...	...	7713	6455

the majority of which refer to the Richmond Rural District.

Child Health Clinics.

A new Health Clinic was opened in Catterick Camp by the North Riding County Council, to replace the clinics at Sandes Home and Menin Lines. Child Health Clinic sessions at Catterick Camp are held weekly on Tuesday morning and afternoon, fortnightly on Thursday afternoon, with a Doctor in attendance. As well as the Child Health Clinic sessions, Dental, Child Guidance,

Chiropody and Speech Therapy clinics are held. Unfortunately, the Speech Therapist left before the end of the year and we have been unable to replace her. In addition, the Family Planning Association holds clinics on Friday mornings.

Child Health Clinic sessions are also held fortnightly at Catterick Village and Colburn, and monthly at Middleton Tyas, Scorton, Eppleby and Catterick R.A.F. Station. A Doctor is in attendance at all these sessions.

Total Number of Attendances of Children at Child Health Clinics Compared with Previous Year.

	1968	1967
Catterick Camp	5255	4420
Catterick Camp (Menin Lines)*	2482	2354
Colburn	1103	1073
Catterick Village... ..	510	601
Middleton Tyas	254	243
Scorton	230	258
Eppleby	244	343
R.A.F. Catterick	241	

All the Clinics are well attended by mothers and their children, particularly the Catterick Camp Clinics, where the greatest concentration of population in the district occurs.

*The Menin Lines Clinic closed in December.

Section 27 - Ambulance Service.

This service is provided by the North Riding County Council from the Ambulance Station at Richmond, which has a staff of one Driver/Foreman, one Shift Leader and six Driver/Attendants, and covers the Borough of Richmond, the Rural Districts of Richmond, Croft, Startforth and Reeth.

Section 28 - Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

The work of vaccination and immunisation, together with the advice given by those working in the Public Health Service - Inspectors, Midwives, Maternity and Child Welfare Workers, Doctors and Nurses, must all have a beneficial effect on the general health of the community.

Section 29 - Domestic Help Service.

This service is provided by arrangement with the North Riding County Council, and during the year 1968, eighty-six cases received service, the analysis and comparisons with the previous year being as follows:-

1968	1967		1968	1967
No. of Cases			No. of Hours	
13	8	Sickness of Housewife	1881	1556
4	3	Domiciliary Midwifery	146	283
69	75	Chronic Sick	19407	19224
-	-	Tuberculosis	-	-
<u>86</u>	<u>86</u>		<u>21434</u>	<u>21063</u>

Section 1 - Mental Health.

There are no Mental Health Committees in the district.

Dental Service.

This service is provided by the North Riding County Council.

Chiropody.

A chiropodist is employed by the North Riding County Council to provide this service for aged people, expectant mothers, physically handicapped and mentally disordered. Sessions are also held at Colburn, Catterick Village, Catterick Camp, Aldbrough St. John, Brompton on Swale and Gilling, as and when necessary.

Meals on Wheels Service.

During the year a Meals on Wheels service was continued in the area by the Womens Voluntary Service, with generous assistance from the Council. This service is greatly appreciated by the recipients

Catterick	...	...	11 recipients -	888 meals
Brompton-on-Swale	...	...	26 "	2458 "

Middleton Tyas	...	...	21 recipients	-	2020 meals
North Cowton	...	...	8	"	567 "
Aldbrough St. John	14	"	335 "
			<u>80</u>	"	<u>6268</u> "
"Good Neighbour Scheme"	...		2 recipients		157 meals

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The remainder of this report has been compiled by your Chief Public Health Inspector and his Staff.

WATER SUPPLIES

1. Particulars of Water Supplies.

The provision of piped water supplies throughout the District is undertaken by the Northallerton and the Dales Water Board.

Existing water supplies are as follows:-

(a) Gandale Supply	(b) Crumma Supply	(c) Separate Systems	(d) Private Supplies	Individual
Appleton (part)	Aldbrough St. John	Downholme	Appleton (part)	New Forest
Brompton-on-Swale	Bolton-on-Swale	Barton	Aske	Stainton
Brough	Caldwell		Gilling (part)	Walburn
Catterick	Carkin & Forcett		Middleton	
Colburn	Dalton		Tyas (part)	
Scotton	Easby			
Tunstall	Ellerton-on-Swale			
	Eppleby			<u>Ministry of Defence</u>
	Gayles			Hipswell
	Gilling West			Hudswell
	Kirby Hill			
	Layton East & West			
	Melsonby			<u>Via Richmond Borough</u>
	Middleton Tyas			Sleegill
	Moulton			St. Martins
	Newsham			Marske
	North Cowton			
	Ravensworth			
	Scorton			
	Skeeby			
	Stanwick St. John			
	Uckerby			
	Whashton			

(a), (b), Ministry of Defence and Richmond supplies chlorinated.

(a), (b), (c) and (d) supplies are piped.

2. Quality of Water Supplies.

The Board's water supplies are generally of a very high standard.

3. Quantity of Water Supplies.

Water supplies throughout the District are adequate.

4. Fluoridation of Water Supplies.

The testing of water supplies for fluoride content has not been carried out since 1962, but at that time an average of 0.07 parts per million was found. The North Riding County Council was approached with a view to increasing the fluoride content to the recommended one part per million, but in March, 1966 the County Council decided not to apply the principal of fluoridation. In March, 1968, the North Riding County Council was again asked to consider fluoridation, but after due consideration the County Council re-affirmed its previous decision.

5. Chemical and Bacteriological Examination in the District.

Chemical and bacteriological sampling of the raw water supplies was carried out by Officers of the Northallerton and the Dales Water Board, and the results are listed below.

Chemical Analysis

Parts per million

	<u>Newsham</u>	<u>Gandale</u>	<u>Crumma</u>
Free Ammonia	0.13	0.12	0.08
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.11	0.15	0.07
Chlorine as Chlorides	18.5	19.0	19.0
Nitrogen as Nitrites & Nitrates	2.32	2.77	1.50
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Total solid residue dried @ 180°C.	280	273	285
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Oxygen absorbed from KMnO_4 in 4 hours at 27°C.	0.23	0.32	0.18
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Temporary Hardness (as CaCO_3)	165	175	170
Permanent Hardness " " 3)	55	50	40
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	220	225	210
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Colour (Hazen units)	10	10	10
Turbidity	5 p.p.m.	5 p.p.m.	5 p.p.m.
Odour when heated to 50°C.	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH value	7.5	7.6	7.6
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Microscopical Examination - A minute deposit from half a gallon from each sample consisted of mineral matter and vegetable debris.

Plumbo-solvency - A piece of prepared lead foil was placed in a glass-stoppered bottle which was filled to capacity (approx. 150 mls.) with the sample. After standing 24 hours at 15°C. the water was decanted from the bottle and the lead content determined. The lead was transferred to a fresh portion of the sample and the process repeated.

The concentrations of lead found in the samples at the end of each day were as follows:-

	<u>Parts per million</u>		
	<u>Newsham</u>	<u>Gandale</u>	<u>Crumma</u>
1st day	0.20	0.10	0.20
2nd day	0.10	0.05	0.15
3rd day	0.05	Nil	0.10
4th day	Nil		0.05
5th day			0.05
6th day			Nil

At present there is no statutory limit for the lead content of potable water. The United States limit of 0.1 parts per million, however, is widely recognised as providing an adequate margin of safety.

Since by the sixth day all the samples ceased to dissolve lead, the supplies can be regarded as non-plumbo-solvent and safe for human consumption if supplied through lead pipes.

Bacteriological Examinations

Seven samples of raw water were taken for bacteriological examination and the results are listed below.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Probable Nos. per 100 ml.</u>	
		<u>Coliform Bacilli</u>	<u>B. coli Type I</u>
23. 1.68	Gandale Springs	1	0
20. 2.68	Downholme	5	0
11. 6.68	Dalton Reservoir	17	7
9. 7.68	Gandale Springs	180+	180+
17. 9.68	Crumma Springs	180+	180+
29.10.68	Crumma Springs	8	3
26.11.68	Crumma No. 2 Spring	20	20

5. (Contd.)

In addition, Officers of the Water Board took 221 samples of treated water from various parts of the district, and the following table sets out the results obtained.

<u>No. Taken</u>	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Suspicious</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
221	190	18	1	12

Of the 12 unsatisfactory samples 4 were taken from No. 2 Spring at Crumma and 2 from the Newsham supply following a violent storm. The spring was closed down. Four more of the bad samples resulted from break-downs in the chlorinating plant, but in the remaining 2 cases it was not possible to trace the reason for the pollution and follow-up samples were satisfactory.

I am indebted to the Northallerton and the Dales Water Board for the above information.

A further 78 samples of water were taken throughout the district by the public health inspectors, 70 of these were from the Northallerton and the Dales Water Board supply, and 8 from private sources.

The following table sets out the results obtained.

Supply - Water Board

<u>No. Taken</u>	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Suspicious</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
70	53	7	2	8

Supply - Private Sources

<u>No. Taken</u>	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Suspicious</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
8	-	2	-	6

Of the 10 suspicious or unsatisfactory samples taken from the Water Board supply 6 followed a violent rain storm, 2 were as a result of break-downs in the chlorinating plant and in the remaining 2 cases no explanation was forthcoming, and follow-up samples gave excellent results.

The 6 unsatisfactory samples from private supplies taken on request from two sources on Ministry of Defence property in connection with schemes to provide alternative sources. Work was in hand at the end of the year.

6. Action Taken in Respect of Contamination.

The Public Health Laboratory notifies the Chief Public Health Inspector by telephone immediately any sample is found to be contaminated, the result being confirmed by official report as usual. The Engineer and Manager of the Water Board is immediately informed, and his investigations are duly reported to the Council.

7. Particulars of the Number of Dwelling-houses and the Number of Population Supplied from the Public Water Mains direct to Houses and by Means of Standpipes.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Dwellings</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u>	<u>Supply Direct</u>	<u>Standpipes</u>
Aldbrough St. John	127	332	112	1
Appleton	25	73	9	-
Aske	35	112	-	-
Bolton-on-Swale	20	52	19	-
Brompton-on-Swale	240	681	216	2
Brough	24	146	23	-
Caldwell	37	126	33	2
Catterick	414	1,314	403	1
Colburn	659	1,836	656	-
Cowton North	135	404	133	1
Dalton	55	146	45	2
Downholme	21	65	18	-
Easby	38	114	35	-
Ellerton-on-Swale	36	112	35	1
Eppleby	83	236	81	1
Forcett with Carkin	54	160	36	-
Gayles	38	104	32	-
Gilling West	271	720	170	1
Hipswell	182	587	121	-
Hudswell	104	321	101	-
Kirby Hill	30	54	28	-
Layton East	28	75	26	1
Layton West	21	52	18	-
Marske	48	126	30	-
Melsonby	176	505	141	3
Middleton Tyas	154	527	123	-
Moulton	66	175	43	-
New Forest	7	23	-	-
Newsham	76	222	63	-
Ravensworth	70	192	63	2

7. (Contd.)

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Dwellings</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u>	<u>Supply Direct</u>	<u>Standpipes</u>
St. Martins	57	207	50	-
Scorton	191	874	191	-
Scotton	88	278	78	-
Skeeby	106	293	104	-
Stainton	6	18	-	-
Stanwick St. John	33	80	21	-
Tunstall	113	335	101	-
Uckerby	13	43	12	-
Walburn	5	19	-	-
Whashton	32	92	20	3

NOTE: The above figures do not, of course, include dwellings supplied from the Military and R.A.F. water systems at Catterick, Colburn, Hipswell and Scotton.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

8. Sewerage System.

The sewerage schemes for the villages of East Layton and Caldwell were completed during the year as was the scheme to connect four cottages at Wathcote in the Parish of Easby to the Borough of Richmond's sewer. Work was commenced on the provision of a sewerage scheme for the villages of Dalton and Gayles and by the end of the year this was ninety per cent completed. Further difficulties were experienced in the siting of the sewage disposal works at Skeeby and, in fact, it was decided rather than provide a separate sewage works for this parish that the effluent from this village should be pumped to Catterick Bridge and then to the works at Colburn. Negotiations along these lines continued throughout the year. In addition, plans were drawn up for the sewerage of recent development at Forcett and its subsequent pumping to the existing works at Eppleby. Both of these schemes are expected to be submitted to the Ministry early in 1969.

The following parishes remain unsewered, and obviously the absence of a sewerage system in any village must give rise to varying degrees of pollution and moreover restricts the

8. (Contd.)

modernisation of a number of houses where full modern amenities are lacking. The Council's policy is to sewer all parishes but, of course, these have had to be arranged in a system of priorities.

Appleton[✕], Aske[✕], Carkin with Forcett[✕], Dalton, Easby[✕] (part), Ellerton-on-Swale[✕], Gayles, Kirby Hill, Layton West[✕], Marske, New Forest[✕], Skeeby (part), Stainton[✕], Stanwick St. John[✕], Uckerby[✕], Walburn[✕], and Whashton.

[✕] Denotes small estates and isolated properties.

9. Sanitary Accommodation.

With the completion of sewerage schemes, owners of many properties are converting the old privy and chemical closets to water carriage. The Council assists property owners in this work by means of Conversion Grants and during 1968, one such grant was made. Twenty-nine more conversions were carried out by means of Improvement and Standard Grant, and as these latter grants are instrumental in obtaining not only water closets, but also hot water systems, baths and wash-basins, this type of aid is much more satisfactory. With this in view, the Council decided that full modern amenities are to be pressed for, and privy conversion grants are normally paid only in cases where it is not practicable to provide a bath, wash-basin, sink, hot water supply and food store by reason of restricted space, inability to pay, age of applicant, or where these facilities are already provided.

REFUSE COLLECTION10. Refuse Collection Service.

This service is operated by direct labour administered by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

The total cost of providing the refuse collection service, apart from Catterick Camp, was £9,594 compared with £9,605 in 1967.

10. (Contd.)

The method of disposal is by tipping, which is controlled as far as possible, and depending largely on the availability of suitable covering material.

In order to provide more central and additional tipping space, the Council purchased extensive disused gravel workings, additional equipment, etc., and plans were made for a scheme of effective controlled tipping to be introduced.

HOUSING

11. Improvement Grants - Housing (Financial) Provisions Act, 1958 and the Housing Act, 1959.

Thirty-six applications for grants were received during the year, and all were granted by the Council.

12. New Houses Erected in 1968.

A total of 229 new houses was erected during the year, 118 by the Council and 111 by private enterprise.

13. Unfit Houses.

One hundred and seventy-two houses were inspected for housing defects during the year, 4 were found to be not in all respects fit for human habitation. 35 houses were made fit, 4 were demolished and 2 were closed.

A total of 364 visits was made to houses under the Act during 1968.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT

14. Nuisances.

Five hundred and seventeen inspections were made in connection with nuisances, and in 168 cases statutory nuisances were found. One hundred and sixty-one of these were abated as a result of informal action, work on the remainder being in course of completion at the end of the year. It is gratifying

14. (Contd.)

to note the degree of co-operation on the part of the general public with regard to the abatement of nuisances. In the vast majority of cases, an informal approach is sufficient to secure the desired result.

15. Rodent Control.

The Council operates a rodent control service and for this purpose two rodent operators are employed full time.

This service is available to private householders free of charge, but treatment of agricultural premises and business premises is undertaken normally under form of Contract. At the end of the year 106 Contracts were in operation. The table following sets out a summary of work done by the rodent operators and public health inspectors.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949Report for the 12 months ended 31st December, 1968Type of Property

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS	NON-AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
1. Number of properties in district	4050	393
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	42	-
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	21	-
(ii) Mice	16	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	3164	302
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	53	283
(ii) Mice	22	174

This table excludes Ministry of Defence (Army) properties at Catterick Camp and R.A.F. properties at Catterick Village.

15. (Contd.)

- (a) With the exception of agricultural properties, a property means one which is entered separately in the Valuation Roll.
- (b) Council owned houses are entered.
- (c) Sewers are not included.

Rodent control in the sewers was restricted to the sewers at Catterick Village and Middleton Tyas, the only two villages that showed signs of infestation in 1967. On re-treatment only a small infestation at Catterick Village was apparent and this was successfully treated. The absence of sewer infestation must reflect favourably on surface control measures.

16. Offensive Trades.

There are now only two registered offensive trades in the district, one knacker's yard and one waste food plant. Fourteen visits were paid during the year, in the course of which three contraventions were found and all were remedied as a result of informal action.

17. Factories Act, 1961.

The following statutory tables set out inspections of factories during the year.

Particulars.	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	Prose- Notices	cutions
Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authority	4	10	-	-
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	40	86	-	-
Other premises in which S. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding Outworkers)	12	24	-	-
TOTALS	56	120	-	-

NOTE: Sections 1 to 6 of the Act govern the standards of

cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and floor drainage in factories, whilst Section 7 concerns the provision and maintenance of adequate sanitary accommodation.

Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars.	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Rem- edied	Referred		
			to H.M. Insp.	by H.M. Insp.	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	4	4	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act - Outworkers (Sections 133 and 134).

		Section 133		Section 134			
Nature of Work		No. of Outworkers in August list required by S.133(i) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing) Making apparel)		1	-	-	-	-	-

18. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The following tables set out the prescribed particulars required by the Ministry to be included in this report.

TABLE A - Registration and General Inspections.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Class of Premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	4	26	30
Retail Shops	2	49	51
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	3	3
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	19	19
Fuel Storage Depcts	-	2	2

TABLE B - Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises:-

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TABLE C - Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace.

(1) Class of Workplace	(2) No. of persons employed
Offices	72
Retail Shops	160
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	12
Catering Establishments open to the public	130
Canteens	-
Fuel Storage Depots	9
	TOTAL 383
	MALES TOTAL 159
	FEMALES TOTAL 224

TABLE D - Exemptions

PART I - Space (Section 5 (2))
 PART II - Temperature (Section 6)
 PART III - Sanitary Conveniences (Section 9)
 PART IV - Washing Facilities (Section 10)

Class of Premises	PART I	PART II	PART III	PART IV
Offices				
Retail Shops				
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses				
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fuel Storage Depots				

TABLE E - Prosecutions

Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed in the year

Section of Act or title of Registration or Order	No. of persons or companies prosecuted	No. of informations laid	No. of informations leading to a conviction
	N I L	N I L	N I L
No. of complaints (or summary applications) made under Section 22	...	...	...
No. of interim orders granted	...	...	...

TABLE F - Inspectors

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	NIL

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD19. Meat Inspection.

Only one licensed slaughterhouse remains in operation in the district. Again, comment must be made on the high standard of animals slaughtered, the majority of part carcase or organs rejected being beast and sheep livers infested with liver fluke, and pig livers with milk-spot.

One hundred per cent meat inspection has been achieved although this involves some Sunday inspection, and working on all Bank Holidays.

19. (Contd.)

The total weight of meat rejected was 15 cwts. 90½ lbs. which includes one whole carcase and offal which was found to be affected with lymphatic leukaemia.

<u>MEAT INSPECTION</u>	<u>BEASTS</u>	<u>CALVES</u>	<u>SHEEP & LAMBS</u>	<u>PIGS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Number slaughtered	159	-	329	137	625
Number inspected	159	-	329	137	625
<u>TUBERCULOSIS</u>					
Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	1	1
<u>CYSTICERCUS BOVIS</u>					
No. of cases found	1	-	-	-	1
No. of cases where carcasses were sent for cold storage	1	-	-	-	1
<u>OTHER CONDITIONS</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-	1
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	46	-	15	6	67

20. Poultry Inspection.

(i)	Number of poultry processing premises within the district	1
(ii)	Number of visits to these premises ...	114
(iii)	Total number of birds processed during the year	117,150
(iv)	Types of birds processed	Hens only
(v)	Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	0.58
(vi)	Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	24½ cwts.

(vii) Comments on poultry processing and
inspection

Throughout the year, the average throughput at this plant was somewhere in the region of 9,000 hens per month and visits are normally paid twice weekly. It is, of course, impracticable for a hundred per cent inspection to be carried out, but arrangements have been made with the proprietor on the lines suggested by the Ministry of Health, that is to say, all persons employed in the plant have been provided with a copy of the appropriate 'Code of Practice' and also the table of normal and abnormal conditions to be found in poultry. These tables have also been placed in prominent positions within the factory. Any suspect bird is referred to the proprietor and if he is unsure, a special visit is made. In practice, it has been found that the proprietor is most co-operative and, in fact, he rejects any bird where any shadow of doubt exists.

21. Slaughter of Animals Act, 1963.

Nine renewal licences to slaughter animals were granted during the year.

22. Milk Supply - Brucella abortus.

Sampling of milk for Brucella abortus is carried out by the County Health Inspectors, and during 1968, one case was brought to my attention.

23. Premises Used for the Preparation or Sale of Food.

Details of the various food premises within the Council's district are as follows:-

General Stores and Grocers	...	...	...	...	40
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	5
Butchers	...	...	...	...	8
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	6
Bakers	...	...	...	...	2
Cafes	...	...	...	...	13
Off-licence	...	...	...	...	1
Licensed Premises (including Clubs)	...	...	...	...	46
Non-licensed Hotels (holding a catering licence)	...	...	...	...	3

23. (Contd.)

School Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	12
Other Catering Premises (including						
2 Hospitals)	...	...	...	...	...	8
Canteens (provided for military personnel)	...	...	...	...	...	30

All the above premises are fitted with wash-hand basins in accordance with Regulation 16, and sinks, etc., in accordance with Regulation 19 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 and 1962.

Of the above premises 84 are registered for the sale of ice-cream.

24. Food Hygiene.

The continual effort to secure good standards was pursued during the year, principle attention being given, of course, to premises where food is actually prepared viz. fried fish shops, bakehouses, licensed premises, canteens and restaurants, hotels and cafes. In all 564 visits were paid to such premises.

In 58 cases contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations were noted and these were remedied as soon as they were drawn to the attention of the proprietors.

The majority of contraventions were found in transport cafes, of which there are seven. The difficulty in such places is two-fold, firstly the rapid change-over in staff which seems to be a feature of transport cafes, and secondly, the fact that cooking appliances are in use 24 hours a day, and this, of course, makes effective cleansing difficult.

25. Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

By the end of the year, licences under the Act were in force in the respect of the following caravan sites:-

Seasonal use only	-	1 site for 100 caravans
	-	1 site for 30 caravans [*]
	-	5 sites for 2 to 5 caravans
	-	8 individual sites

^{*}This site although licensed is not yet in operation.

25. (Contd.)

Permanent Sites	-	1 site for 6 caravans
	-	4 sites for 2 to 4 caravans
	-	12 individual sites.

In addition to the licensed sites, there are two sites operated by the Caravan Club Limited, one for 45 caravans at Gilling Bank, and one for 5 caravans at Hartforth.

One hundred and eight visits were made to these sites, during which twelve contraventions were remedied informally.

26. Unsightly Buildings.

In an attempt to improve the visual amenities of its villages and surrounding countryside much work has been done to secure the restoration or demolition of unsightly buildings throughout the district. This is being done by means of persuasion and the limited legal powers available to the Council.

As a result of these efforts, the owners of ninety-five unsightly buildings have been approached and during the year only two refused to co-operate. The remaining properties were dealt with as follows:-

Demolished	...	...	...	...	19
Restored	...	...	...	...	15
Demolition in progress	...	...	...	...	3
Renovation in progress	...	...	...	...	9
Improvements planned	...	...	...	...	7
Demolition promised	...	...	...	...	5
Improvements promised	...	...	...	...	10
Negotiations in progress	...	...	...	...	12
Acquired by the Council	...	...	...	...	13

27. Swimming Pools.

There are three swimming pools in the Council's district two of which are situated on Crown Land at Catterick Camp. One is an open-air pool owned by the Ministry of Defence and the second an indoor pool owned by the Sandes Soldiers Home. Both pools are under military supervision in respect of hygiene but a close liaison is maintained with the Military Authority as far as

27. (Contd.)

Sandes Soldiers Home is concerned, as this is extensively used by civilians including schoolchildren.

Sampling is carried out by the Military Authority at both pools and the Public Health Department is notified if bad results are obtained.

The swimming bath at Sandes Soldiers Home although reasonably well maintained is old-fashioned and badly designed by modern standards. Consultations were held between the Council, the Military Authority and the Superintendent of the Home, to discover whether any modernisation could be achieved. Sandes Soldiers Home is a charitable institution and finances are not available for any extensive works, whilst the Military Authority is unable to help, the Council resolved to investigate the possibility of purchasing or leasing the pool and to employ a firm of Consultants who would in the first instance, undertake a Feasibility Study into the possibility of modernising the pool. It was anticipated that this would be carried out in 1969.

The third pool is a privately owned out-door pool at St. John of God Hospital, Scorton. During the year the pool was converted into an indoor pool with some financial assistance from the Council. As a result of this, arrangements were made for the pool to be available to scholars at the Scorton Grammar School. Sampling is carried out by the Hospital laboratory and no adverse reports were notified during the year.

28. Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

There are three animal boarding establishments registered under the Act. These were visited on 9 occasions and were found to be clean and well run.

29. Barbers and Hairdressers.

Following the adoption of Bye-laws made under Section 77 of the Public Health Act, 1961, twenty-one inspections have been carried out at the five ladies and two gentlemens establishments in the district. Generally, the standard of hygiene was found to be good although one gentlemen's hairdresser had to be encouraged to improve his floor sweeping and ash-tray emptying practices.

30. Hackney Carriages.

Bye-laws made under Section 68 of the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847, and Section 171 of the Public Health Act, 1875, were made jointly by the Council and the Council of the Borough of Richmond.

Inspections were carried out on all vehicles licensed as hackney carriages. Although there are 22 licenses in operation, as a result of vehicle changes 29 vehicles were examined during the year and a total of 78 inspections was found to be necessary. Generally, the standard of cleanliness and repair was found to be satisfactory.

31. Summary of Public Health Inspectors' Visits.

Water Supply	...	...	...	...	109
Drainage	...	...	...	...	126
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	24
Waste Food Plants	...	...	...	...	8
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	22
Caravan Sites	...	...	...	...	108
Knackers Yards	...	...	...	...	6
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	2
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	20
Petroleum Installations	...	...	...	...	314
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	28
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	162
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	29
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	241
Factories	...	...	...	...	120
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	6
Schools	...	...	...	...	18
Chemists	...	...	...	...	16
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	101
W.C. Conversions	...	...	...	...	92
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	517
Houses Inspected (Public Health Acts)	...	...	...	...	91
Number of Visits (Public Health Acts)	...	...	...	...	242
Houses Inspected (Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	172
Number of Visits (Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	364
Number of Inspections (Overcrowding)	...	...	...	...	6
Number of Visits (Overcrowding)	...	...	...	...	9
Number of Inspections - Filthy Premises	...	...	...	...	2

31. (Contd.)

Miscellaneous Housing Visits	...	...	...	106
Fire Regulations	...	...	...	30
Miscellaneous Visits Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	83
Visits to Slaughterhouses...	...	...	...	119
Visits to Butchers Shops	...	...	...	218
Meat Inspections	...	...	...	114
Canteens	...	...	...	29
Poulterers	...	...	...	114
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	564
Grocers and General Dealers	...	...	...	160
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	12
Ice-cream Premises	...	...	...	30
Restaurants	...	...	...	164
Mobile Shops	...	...	...	18
Hospitals	...	...	...	10
Offices and Shops	...	...	...	214
Hackney Carriages Inspected	...	...	...	29
Hackney Carriage Inspections	...	...	...	78
Animal Boarding Establishments	...	...	...	9
Betting, Gaming & Lotteries Act...	...	...	...	24
Unsightly Buildings	...	...	...	136
Barbers and Hairdressers	...	...	...	21

